Civil-Military Cooperation in Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

Presentation to the 2004 EUCOM Partnership for Peace Environmental Conference Bucharest, Romania 30 May – 4 June 2004

June 2004

Overview

- Homeland Security
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- National Response Planning and Plans
- National Response Assets
- Northern Command and Joint Interagency Coordination
- Priorities and Challenges

Homeland Security

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The Birth of the Department of Homeland Security

- ***September 11, 2001:*** **Terrorists attack America**
- ***October 8, 2001:*** **President George W. Bush creates White House Office of Homeland Security**
- ***June 2002:*** **President Bush introduces to Congress his proposal for a new Department**
- ***November 2002:*** **Congress passes the Homeland Security Bill**
- ***November 25, 2002:*** **President Bush signs the Homeland Security Act into law**
- ***January 24, 2003:*** **The Department of Homeland Security is born**
- ***March 1, 2003:*** **Majority of the affected agencies join the new Department of Homeland Security**

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Purpose

- Homeland security functions traditionally have been dispersed among dozens of Federal agencies and thousands of first responder groups across America.
- DHS streamlines and centralizes Federal actions into one cohesive unit. It provides one point of contact for State and local groups and the private sector.
- The result is a better prepared America.

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Department of Homeland Security

Mission

- **Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States**
- **Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism**
- **Minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters**

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Organization

- Combined 22 Federal agencies into four policy directorates:
  - Border and Transportation Security
  - Emergency Preparedness and Response
  - Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
  - Science and Technology
- Management Directorate
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Secret Service

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HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents

HSPD-5 Objectives:

- Single comprehensive national approach
  - Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
- Ensure all levels of government and private sector work together
  - Horizontal and vertical integration
  - Effective communications
- Integrate crisis and consequence management
- DHS Secretary as the principal Federal official for domestic incident management

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HSPD-5 Implementation

Develop and administer:

- **National Incident Management System** (NIMS)
  - Core set of concepts, principles and terminology for incident command and multi-agency coordination
- **National Response Plan** (NRP)
  - All-discipline, all-hazards plan
  - **Initial National Response Plan** (INRP) created as an interim plan until the publication of the full NRP

Emergency Preparedness and Response-
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Office of National Security Coordination
- Mitigation and Insurance Programs
- Preparedness Division
- Response Division
- Recovery Division

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Federal Emergency Management Agency
Mission

- Coordinate and support Federal, State, and local readiness and response efforts for all disasters, including acts of terrorism
- Provide disaster preparedness educational programs for communities and citizens, including expansion of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program
- Expand and enhance current capabilities of the Strategic National Stockpile pharmaceuticals and critical medical equipment
- Improve readiness and enhance capabilities of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) teams
- Collaborating with other Federal training institutions, provide training curriculum standardization and single portal for accessing the programs

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FEMA's Emergency Mission

- Prepare for and lead Federal Government's Response to Emergencies and Major disasters, Natural or Man-made to:
  - Save lives
  - Protect property
  - Ensure that basic human needs are met

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FEMA's Emergency Responsibilities

- Respond to requests for Federal assistance to supplement State and local response efforts
- Provide central emergency coordination among Federal agencies
- Apply the President's authority to:
  - Issue a Presidential emergency declaration
  - Mobilize Federal resources
  - Redirect Federal resources to emergency response

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Disaster Response Authorities

- **Robert T. Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act**
- **Homeland Security Act of 2002**
- **Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996**
- **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002**
- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5**
- **Executive Orders 12148, 12472, 12656**

Disaster Response Process

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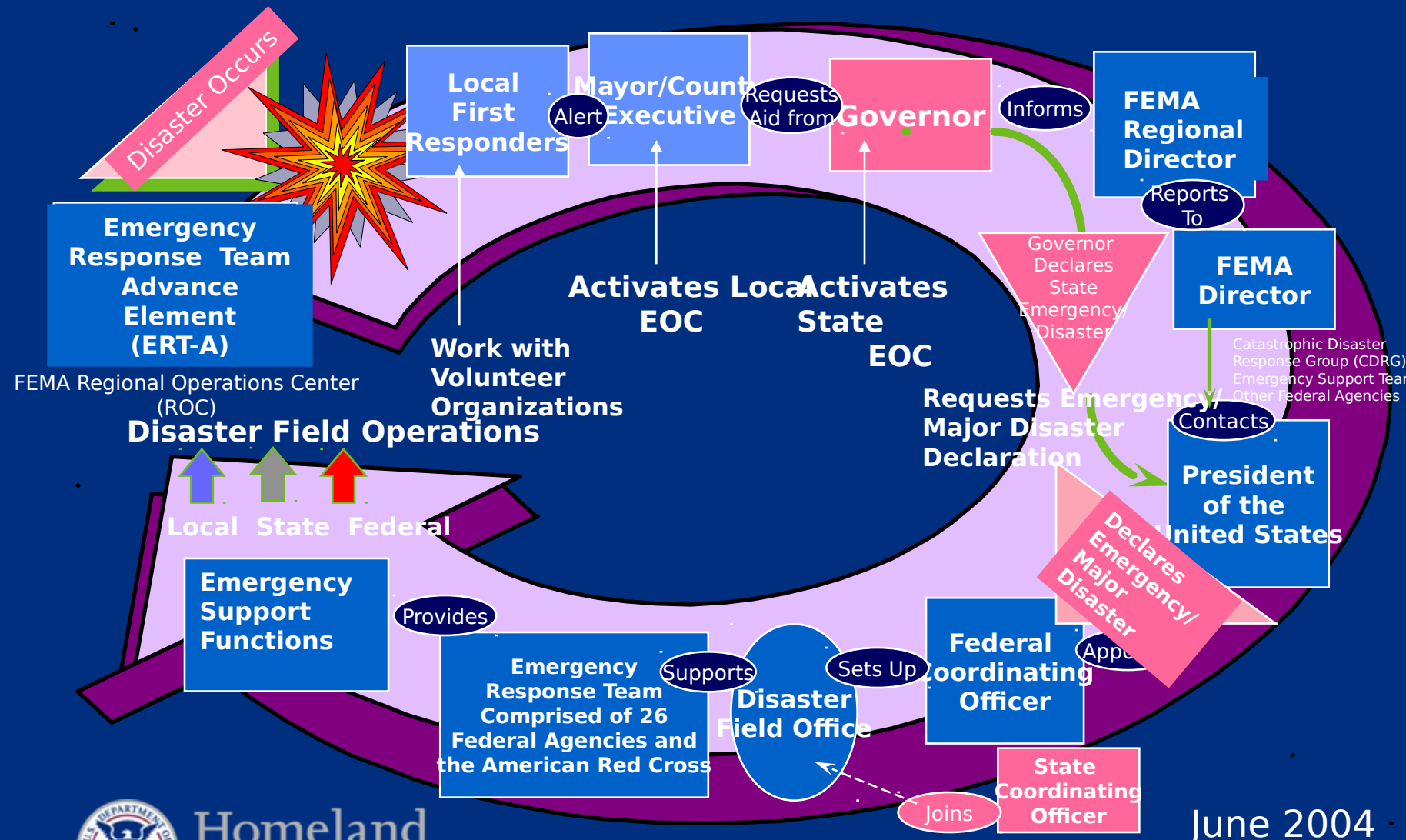
FEDERAL DISASTER RESPONSE

Joint Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment



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Disaster Response Operations

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National Response Plan

- **Unified all-hazards, all-disciplines planning approach to domestic incident management**
- **Integrates Federal, State, Local, and private sector efforts across the entire disaster continuum**
- **Emphasizes coordination, communications, sharing resources, and a common lexicon**

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National Response Plan

- **Emergency Support Function structure will remain in the NRP**
- **Senior FEMA personnel assigned to DHS's NRP and NIMS development**
- **Standard operating procedures are being modified to bring all Federal field level response assets (ERT, DEST, NDMS, USAR, NIRT, MERS) under a unified command to fully integrate State and local responders to accomplish critical mission objectives**
- **Operational teams are being trained in ICS to ensure they can operate in accordance with the spirit of HSPD-5**

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Construction of the NRP

Guiding Policy: Homeland Security Act & HSPD-5

Supercedes

- FRP
- CONPLAN
- FRERP
- INRP

Integrates

- NCP
- Other national-level contingency plans

National Response Plan

Incorporates key concepts

- NIMS
- HSOC
- IIMG
- PFO
- JFO
- ESFs

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Incidents of National Significance

Incidents which require DHS operational coordination and/or resource coordination. Includes:

- Credible threats, indications or acts of **terrorism** within the United States
- **Major disasters or emergencies** (as defined by the Stafford Act)
- **Catastrophic incidents**
- **Unique situations** that may require DHS to aid in coordination of incident management...

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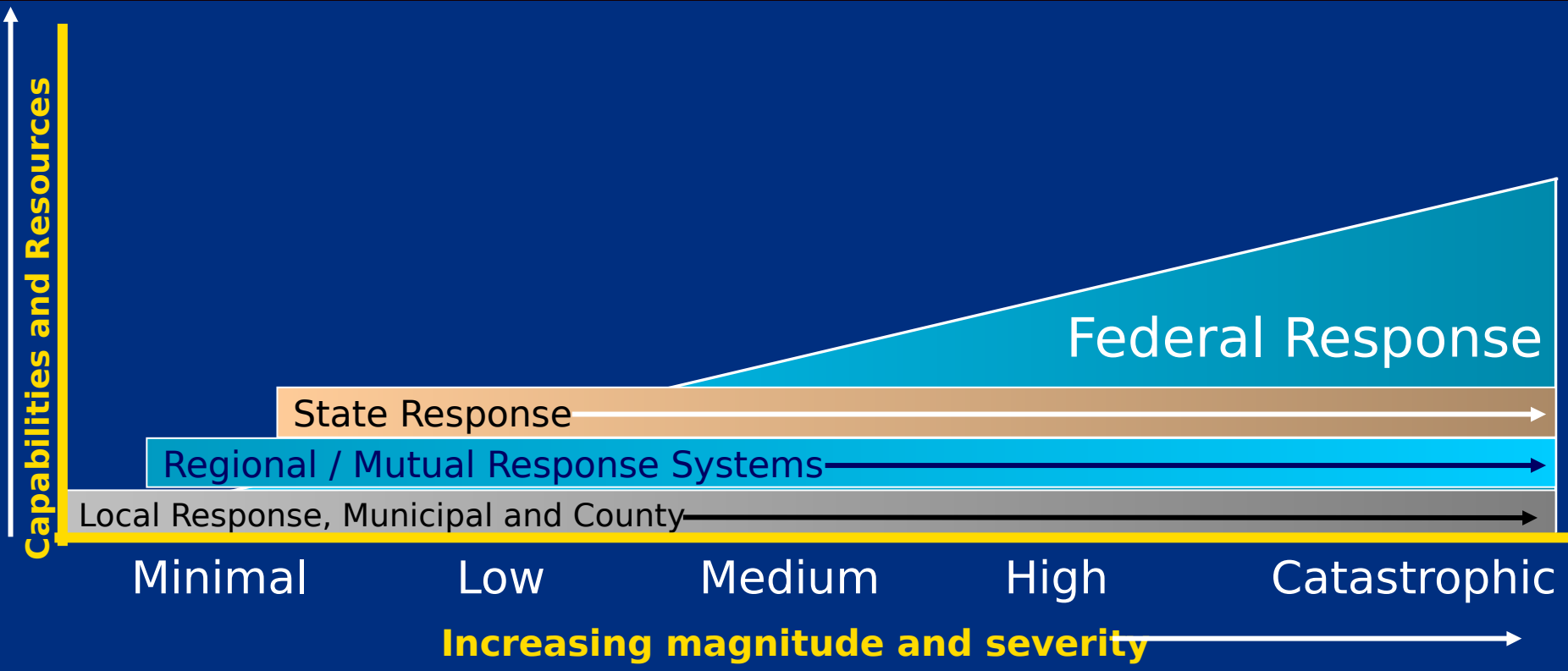
Layered Response Strategy



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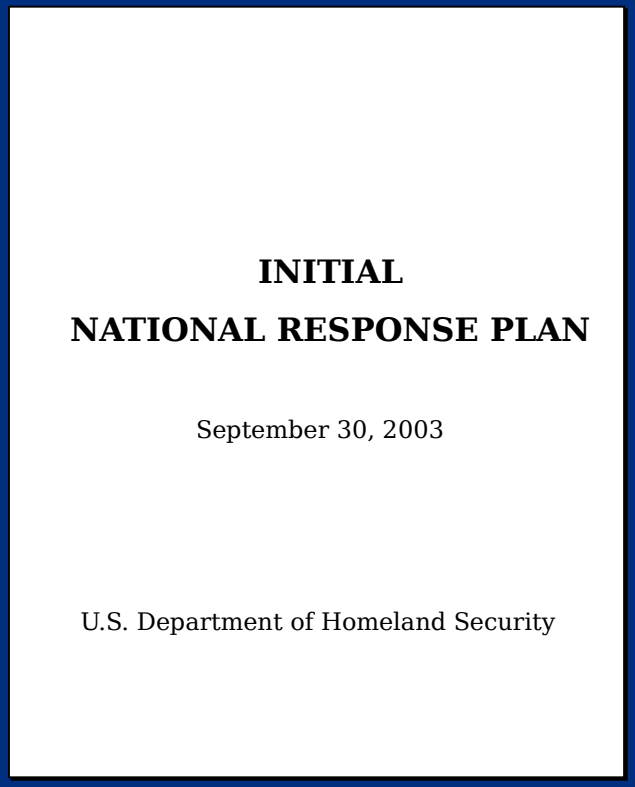
Initial National Response Plan



- Issued September 30, 2003
- Interim Plan - Bridging document to full NRP
  - Uses existing plans (FRP, NCP, CONPLAN, etc.)
  - Harmonizes existing operational processes, procedures and protocols
- Defines DHS elements
  - Principal Federal Official (PFO)
  - Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)
  - Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)
  - Joint Field Office (JFO)
- Requires specific modifications to existing plans

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Initial National Response Components

- Homeland Security Operations Center
  - Primary national-level hub for communications and info pertaining to domestic incident management
- Interagency Incident Management Group
  - Facilitates national-level operational coordination, course of action determination and policy recommendations
- Principal Federal Official
  - Represents the DHS Secretary locally in an overall coordination role
  - Other agency officials retain authorities
- Joint Field Office
  - Integrates Federal, state and local incident management entities whenever possible
  - Coordination point for Joint Operations Center (law enforcement) and Disaster Field Office (response and recovery) activities

Federal Response Plan

The <u>Federal Response Plan</u> is a signed agreement among 26 Departments and Agencies and the American Red Cross

- **Provides the mechanism through Emergency Support Functions to augment efforts of State and local governments overwhelmed by emergencies or major disasters**
- **Uses mission assignment process to deliver assistance to State and local entities**
- **Implemented on average more than 60 times each year**
- **Will be integrated with National Response Plan and National Incident Management System**

Federal Response Plan Emergency Support Functions

1. Transportation
Department of Transportation

2. Communications
National Communications System

3. Public Works and Engineering
Department of Defense
Army Corps of Engineers

4. Firefighting
Department of Agriculture

5. Information and Planning
Federal Emergency Management Agency

6. Mass Care
American Red Cross

7. Resource Support
General Services Administration

8. Health and Medical Services
Department of Health and Human Services

9. Urban Search and Rescue
Federal Emergency Management Agency

10. Hazardous Materials
Environmental Protection Agency

11. Food
Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service

12. Energy
Department of Energy

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US Army Corps of Engineers and Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 3

- Department of Defense is lead federal agency for ESF # 3
- USACE is the DoD Agent
- Typical Mission Areas:
  - Ice and water
  - Emergency power
  - Temporary roofing and temporary housing
  - Engineering technical assistance
  - Debris clearance and removal
  - Contracting

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Incident Command System

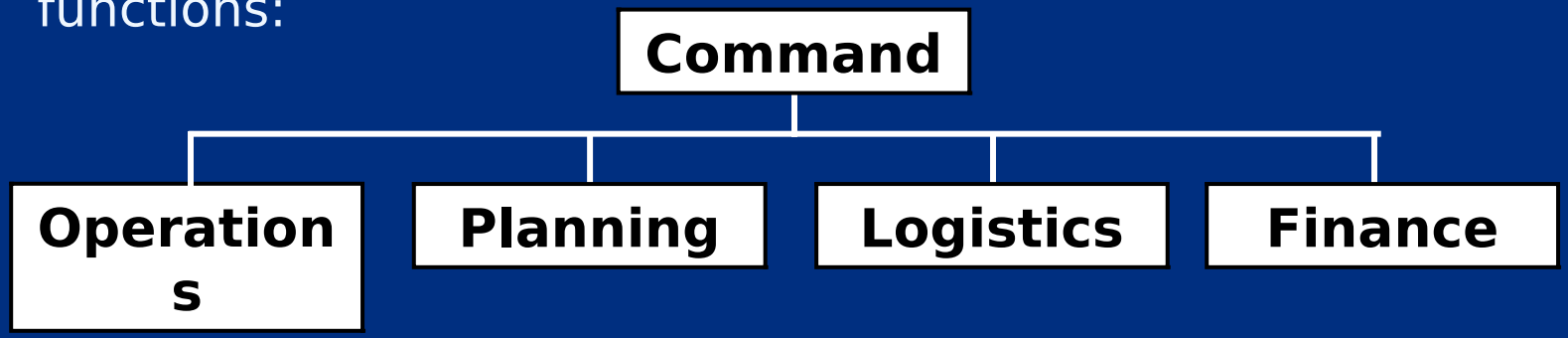
- **Incident Command System- a flexible system that can be applied to a wide variety of emergency and non-emergency situations**

- **Addresses multi-agency response to complex incidents using:**
  - **common command structure**
  - **standard terminology**
  - **standardized/integrated communications**
  - **coordination of resources**
  - **development of consolidated Incident Action Plans**
  - **identification of designated facilities**

- **Incident Action Plans address proper use of resources, appropriate strategies and tactics, safety considerations, cost controls**

Command & Management

- **Incident Command System** (ICS): Management system designed to integrate resources from numerous organizations into a single response structure using common terminology and processes
- Incident management activities organized under five functions:



- **Unified Command** incorporates Federal, State, Tribal, Local and non-governmental entities with overlapping jurisdiction and incident management responsibilities

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Key National Disaster Response Assets

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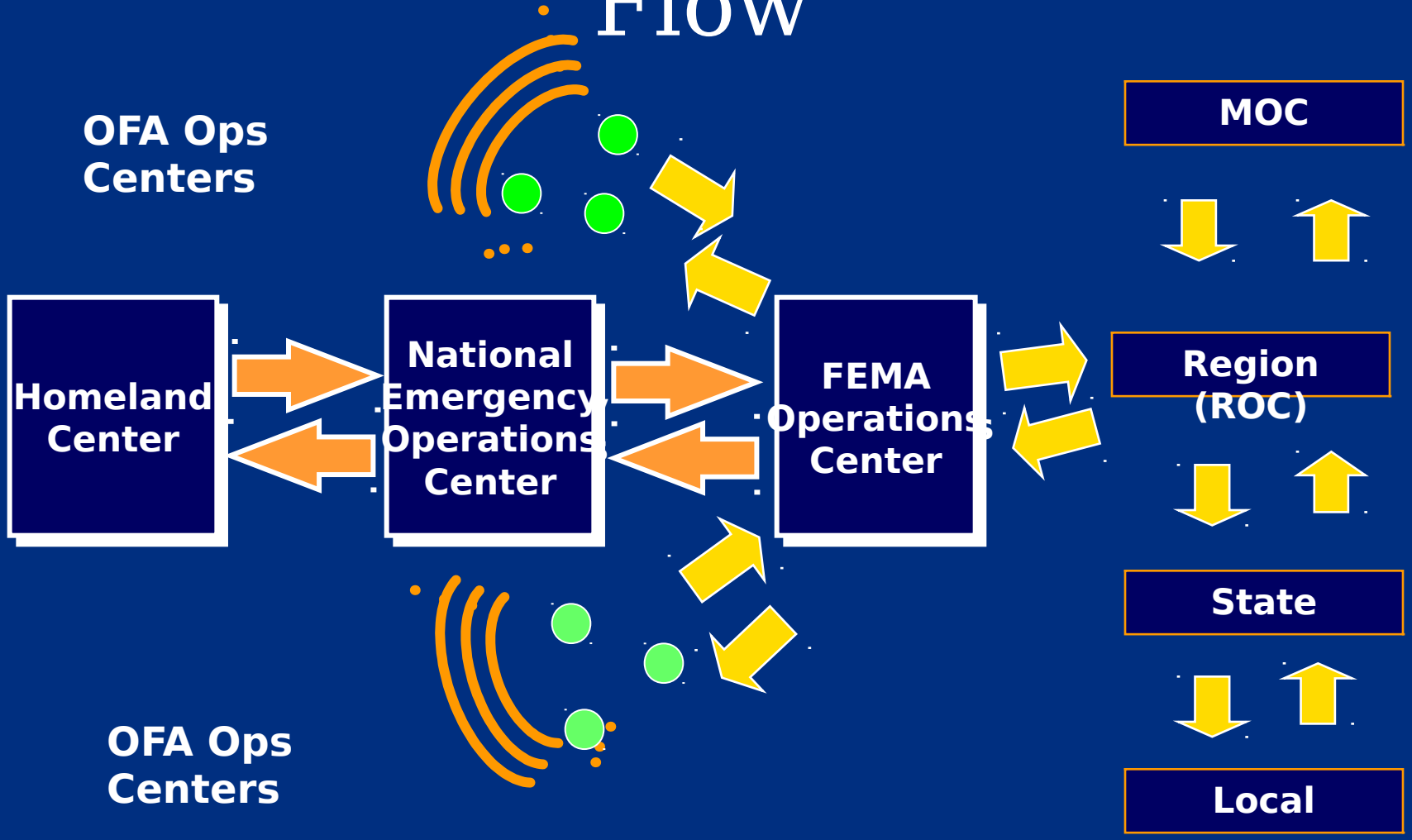
Disaster Response Information Flow



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Network Of Operations Centers

National Airborne Operations Center

President's EOC

Other Federal Agency Operations Centers

- FEMA Operations Center
- National Emergency Operations Center
- Regional Operations Center
- MERS Operations Center

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FEMA National Emergency Operations Center

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FEMA Operations Center (FOC)

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FEMA Operations Center Notifications

- Emergency Teams
  - Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST)
  - Joint Operations Center (JOC)
  - National Emergency Operations Team (NEOT)
  - National Emergency Response Team (ERT-N)
  - Emergency Response Team (National Capital Region)
  - Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT)
  - Urban Search & Rescue Task Forces (US&R)

- State and Local Emergency Operations Centers

- 26 Departments and Agencies

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Other National Response Assets

- Mobile Emergency Response Support
- Logistics Centers
- National Disaster Medical System
- Strategic National Stockpile*
- Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces
- Specialized Teams
  - Hurricane Liaison Team
  - Rapid Needs Assessment Team
  - Nuclear Incident Response Team**
  - Domestic Emergency Support Team

*Owned by EP&R, managed by HHS/CDC

**Owned by DOE, under the operational control of EP&R

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Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Mission

- Provides mobile telecommunications, life support, logistics and operational support, and power generation required for the on-site management of disaster response activities

- Consists of a flexible mix of resources designed to meet all hazards and national security emergency requirements

- Provides support for Federal responders

KU-Band Satellite
HF/VHF/UHF
Line of Sight (LOS)
Landlines
Self-contained power generation
Video through Secondary Antenna System
48 telephone lines
Facsmile
Secure Voice/Facsmile
2 Way Teleconferencing
Full Broadcast for Television

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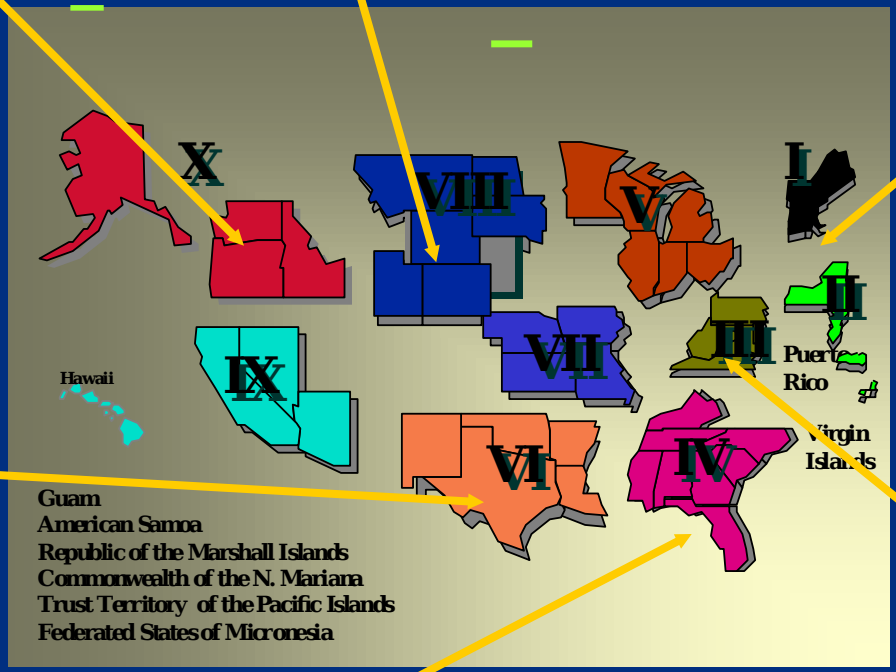
MERS BOTHELL, WA

MERS DENVER, CO

MERS MAYNARD, MA

MERS/MATTS Locations



MERS DENTON, TX

MERS THOMASVILLE, GA

MATTS
MWEAC, VA

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US Army Corps of Engineers Deployable Tactical Operations Center

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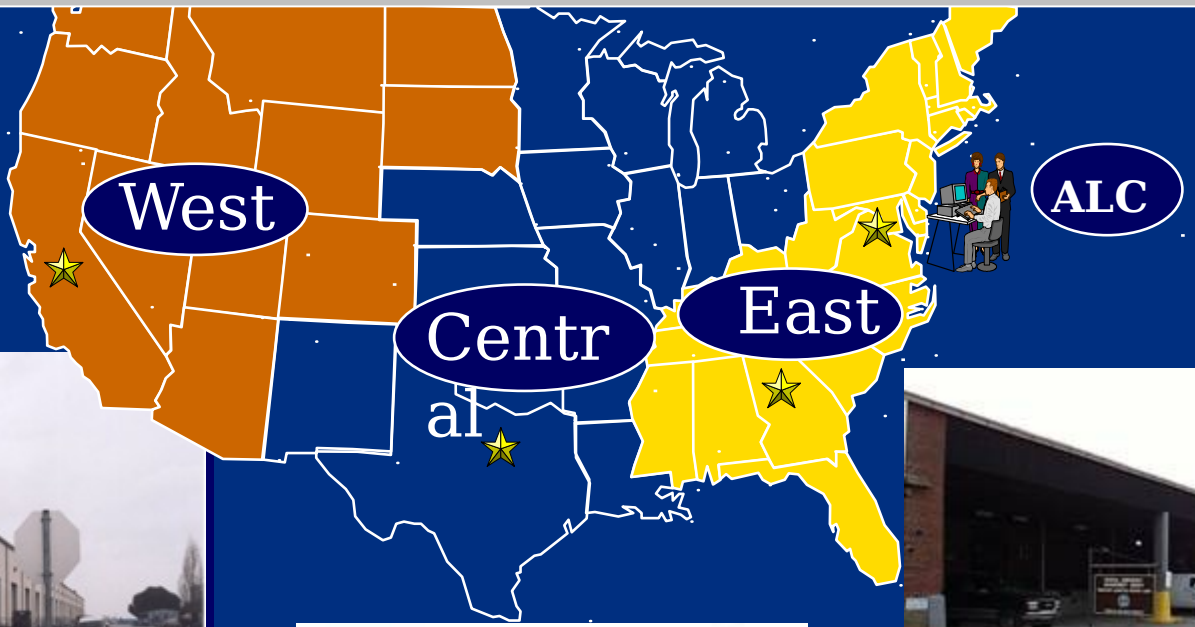
Logistics Support Centers



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Logistics Support Centers Mission

- Logistics Support Centers ensure readiness and "just in time" logistics support for disaster responders and victims through strategically located and stocked logistics centers and storage sites
- Centers employ centralized transportation management in support of FEMA's/DHS's all-hazards mission
- Centers are located in California, Texas, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia and remote sites are located in Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico

Civil-Military Cooperation in Disaster Logistics Operations

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Initial Response Resources (IRR)

Supplies

Blankets
Cots
Flashlights
MREs
Tarps,
- Roofing
- Misc.

Sleeping Bags
Tents
Water (Assorted Sizes)

Equipment

Emergency Generators (50-packs)
Personal Toilet Kits
Refrigerated Vans (Limited Quantity)

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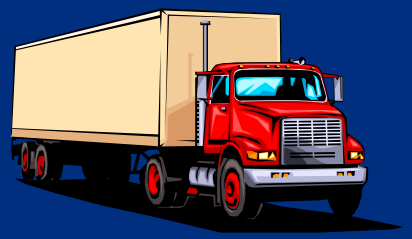
Disaster Field Office Setup Capability



Kits packaged for 100 person DFOs

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Disaster Field Office

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National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

DHS VA DOD HHS FEMA

NDMS—A nationwide Medical Response System and public / private sector partnership

- 108 NDMS Teams supplement State and local medical resources during disasters or major emergencies
- Provide patient evacuation from disaster areas
- Provide in-hospital medical care to disaster victims
- Coordinate activities of regional medical emergency coordinators
- Provide backup medical support to the military/ VA medical care systems during an overseas conventional conflict

NDMS Medical Response Specialty Team Functions

- Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATS)
- Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTS)
- Urban Search and Rescue/Medical
- Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs)
- Pediatric Teams
- Burn Teams
- Mental Health Teams
- National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs)
- Crush Medicine Team
- International Medical Surgical Response Team (IMSURT)

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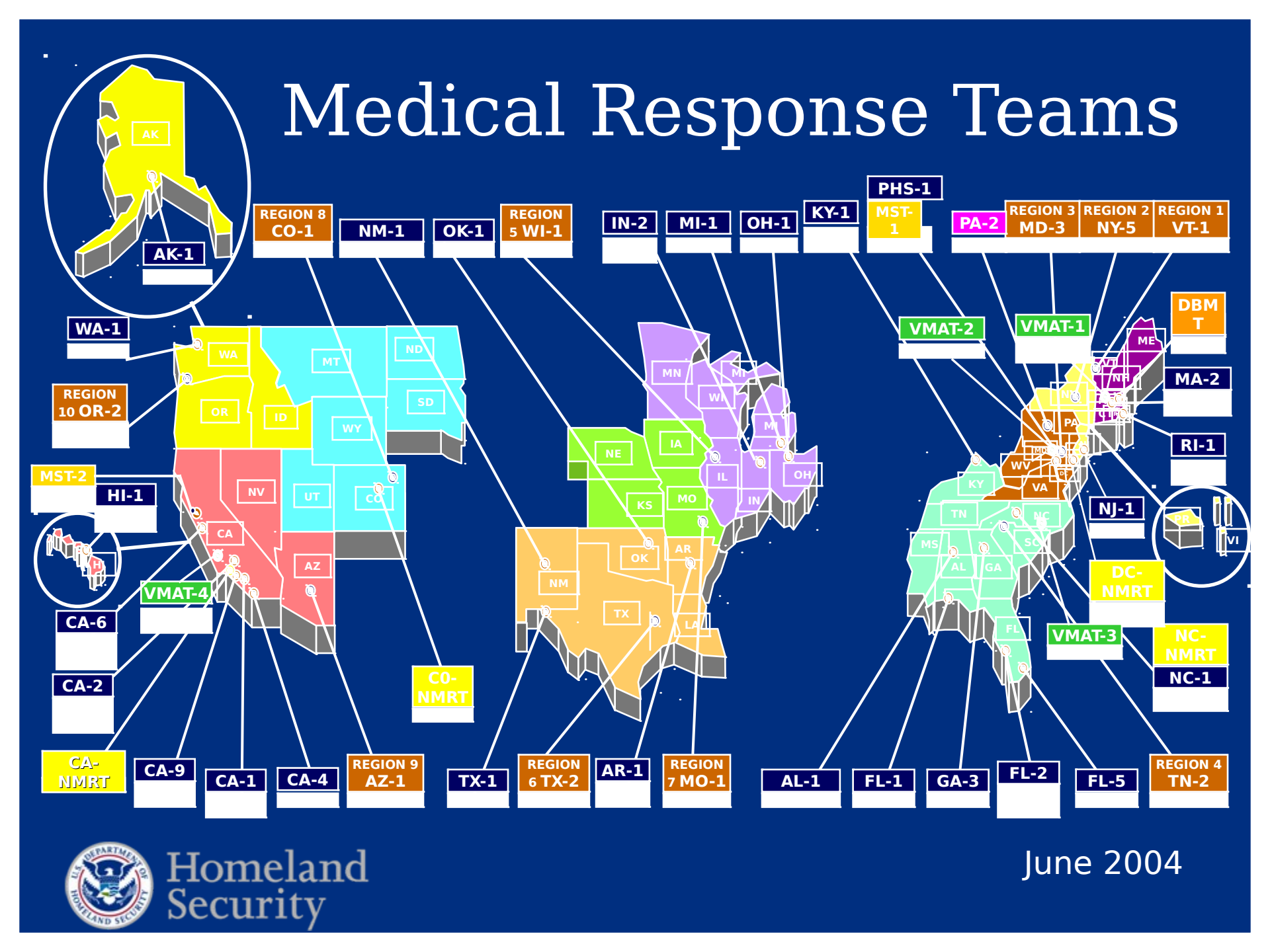
Medical Response Teams
AK
AK-1
REGION 8
CO-1
NM-1
OK-1
REGION
5 WI-1
IN-2
MI-1
OH-1
KY-1
PHS-1
MST-
1
PA-2
REGION 3
MD-3
REGION 2
NY-5
REGION 1
VT-1
WA-1
REGION
10 OR-2
MST-2
HI-1
VMAT-4
CA-6
CA-2
CA-
NMRT
CA-9
CA-1
CA-4
REGION 9
AZ-1
C0-
NMRT
TX-1
REGION
6 TX-2
AR-1
REGION
7 MO-1
AL-1
FL-1
GA-3
FL-2
FL-5
REGION 4
TN-2
VMAT-2
VMAT-1
DBM
T
MA-2
RI-1
NJ-1
DC-
NMRT
VMAT-3
NC-
NMRT
NC-1
WA
MT
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SD
OR
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MD
DE
WV
VA
KY
TN
NC
SC
MS
AL
GA
FL
PR
VI
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Security
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Strategic National Stockpile

- DHS/FEMA owned, CDC managed
- Delivers pharmaceuticals and medical materiel to site of national emergency to augment State and local resources
- Provides 12-hour Push Packages for rapid delivery of a broad spectrum of support for an ill-defined threat in ea hours of an event
- Stored in strategic locations around the U.S. for rapid delivery
- Backed up by Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)
- Deploys Team of 5 or 6 Technical Advisors (Technical Advisory Response Unit)

Homeland Security

Urban Search And Rescue

- Provides coordinated national capability to assist State and local governments with structural collapse incidents
- Three components –
  - 28 National Task Forces
  - Incident Support Team (IS
  - Technical Specialists

- Uses Incident Command System (ICS)
- Self-sufficient for first 72 hours
- Resupply after 72 hours through IST
- Nationally managed and activated

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US Coast Guard Rescue Operations

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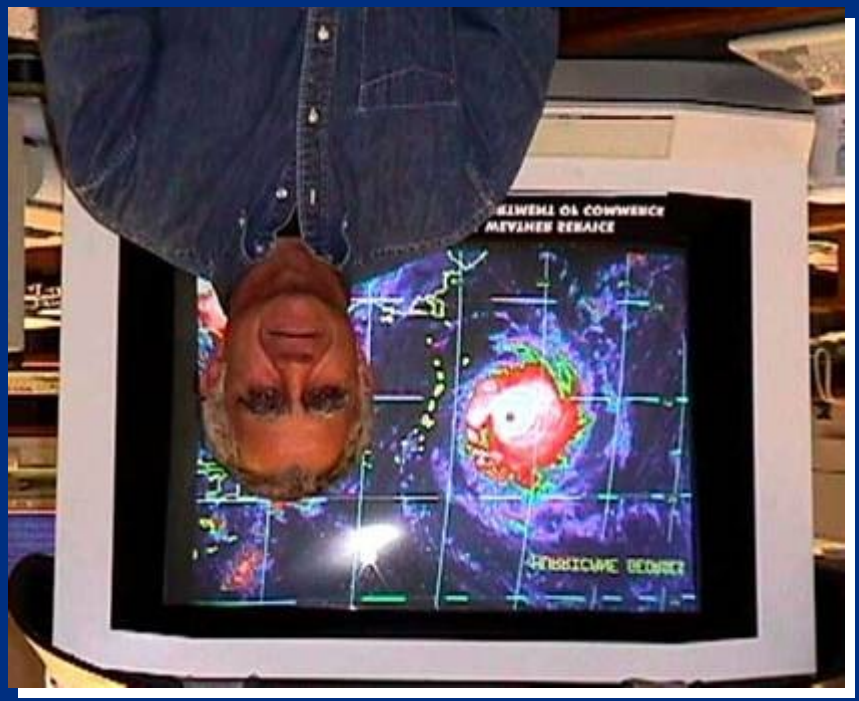
Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT)

The HLT supports effective hurricane response by providing capability to facilitate information exchange between emergency managers and th National Hurricane Center



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Emergency Response Team (ERT)

- Interagency field organization which enables agencies to coordinate their activities and provide the full range of Federal response and recovery assistance in situations that result in a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency.
- Composed of representatives of each ESF
- Major organizational elements:
  - Operations
  - Logistics
  - Information & Planning
  - Administration

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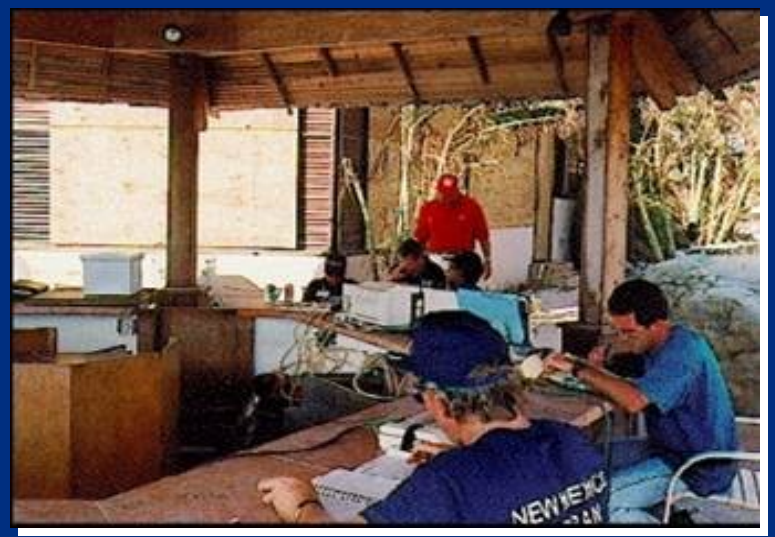
Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) Team

- Small and self-sufficient team that
  collects and provides information
  on disaster to determine
  requirements for critical resources
- Operates as a component of an ERT-A
- Supplements State and local capabilities
- Comprised of FEMA Regional personnel, OFAs and Departments
- Completes mission within 24-72 hours



Homeland Security

Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT)

- The NIRT Program is managed and staffed by the Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration (DOE/NNSA) (*Current operations are always classified at a minimum level of SECRET/NSI)*
- The Secretary of DHS has operational control of NIRT when deployed in response to actual or threatened terrorist acts, disasters, or other emergencies
- Assets Include:
  - --Areal Measuring System
  - --Accident Response Group
  - --Federal Radiological Monitoring/Assessment Center
  - --National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
  - --Nuclear Emergency Support Team
  - --Radiological Assistance Program
  - --Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site

Nuclear Incident Response Team

- NIRT provides expert technical advice from the DOE complex in response to:
  - Nuclear weapons accidents and significant incidents
  - Radiological accidents
  - Lost or stolen radioactive material incidents
  - Acts of nuclear terrorism
- Provides access to nuclear weapons design and production capabilities
- Provides deployable capabilities, configured for a rapid response to any specific nuclear accident or incident

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US Northern Command's Mission

- Conduct operations to deter, prevent and defeat threats and aggression aimed at the United states, its territories, and interests within the assigned area of responsibility;
- As directed by the President or Secretary of Defense, provide military assistance to civil authorities including consequence management operations.

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Northern Command's Area of R

Homeland Security

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How Northern Command Operates

- Homeland Defense

- Homeland Security is a national effort

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Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

Provide

military assistance

to civil authorities

when requested

and

when directed

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Examples of Military Support to Civil Authorities

Washington, D.C. Sniper

State of the Union Address

Space Shuttle Columbia

Multi-agency Exercises

Wildland Firefighting

Hurricane Isabel

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NC Joint Interagency Coordination

Mission Statement

Set the conditions for operational success by integrating and synchronizing activities with multiple national and international agencies and departments to ensure mutual understanding and unity of effort across the full spectrum of operations.

Goals:

- Provide timely, usable information and advice to the Commander, NORAD/USNORTHCOM and other Senior Decision-makers.
  - Information Sharing
  - Integration and Synchronization
  - Training and Exercising

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Essential Operational Questions

- What do we know? How do we know it? What do we need to know?
- How certain are we that what we think we know is true?
- What information needs to be shared?
- With whom? How?
- Who is in charge?
- What is the Command and C[illegible]ture?
- Do we already have a plan?
- What can NORAD/USNORTHCOM contribute?

DoD's #1 Priority

Extraordinary Circumstances

Homeland Defense

Emergency Circumstances

Temporary Circumstances

Military Assistance to Civil Authorities

Execute OPLANS

Special Events

Support to Counter Narcotics

Domestic Disaster Relief

Domestic Civil Support

CBRNE Incident Mgmt

NC Joint Interagency Coordination Challenges

- Development of a Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Planning Interagency integration *and* mutual support for DoD (e.g. Determined Promise and United Defense) and Non-DoD training and exercises
- Fully integrated and coordinated planning
- Refinement of JIAC operational capabilities in line with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Department of Homeland Security as USNORTHCOM moves beyond Full Operational Capability.

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US Northern Command's Challenges

- Missile Defense
- Maritime Interception Operations
- CONPLAN 2002
- Organizational Refinements
- Relationships with Homeland Defense and Homeland Security Partners
- Total Force Integration
- Anti-Terrorism / Force Protection
- Critical Infrastructure Protection
- Theater Security Cooperation
- Situational Awareness Improvements

Homeland

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Current National Priorities

- Implement Homeland Security Presidential Directive–5 by integrating national disaster response teams and systems as a key component of the National Response Plan and National Incident Management System
- Develop 4 fully functional, self-contained, rapid deployment Incident Management Teams
- Develop the capability for 12-hour arrival time anywhere in the U.S. by specialized disaster response teams
- Develop capability to provide 24-hour arrival time anywhere in the U.S.
  for needed equipment and commodities support

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Current National Priorities

- Develop the capacity to provide emergency housing within 60 days for 100,000 people following major disasters
- Complete catastrophic and weapons of mass destruction plans for 25 of the nation's highest risk jurisdictions, including tactical elements to ensure coordinated operations, logistics, and support
- Work with State and local governments more proactively to improve disaster planning and response coordination, interaction, and understanding
- Increase casualty evacuation capacity to 2,000 patients per day using resources within the military, civilian and private sectors

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Questions?